

*Ely letter*  
*Nov 30, 1993*

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
**FOR**  
**THE CITY OF EAST POINT, GEORGIA**

**CREATED BY THE EAST POINT  
RECYCLING TASK FORCE  
MAY, 1993**

**THE HONORABLE PATSY J. HILLIARD, MAYOR  
MR. JOSEPH JOHNSON, JR., CITY MANAGER  
MR. JAMES E. ASKIN, DIRECTOR, SANITATION**

## RESOLUTION

### City of East Point Solid Waste Management Plan

**WHEREAS,** the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (the "act") provides that each city and county in Georgia shall develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan; and,

**WHEREAS,** the Act further provides that each plan developed shall conform to the plan development and procedures established by State law for coordinated and comprehensive planning by counties and municipalities within regional development centers; and,

**WHEREAS,** the City of East Point has, pursuant to the Act, developed a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan"); and,

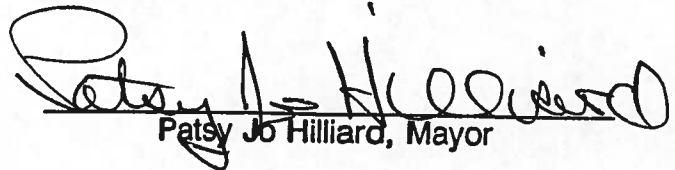
**WHEREAS,** the City's Plan was developed by the Recycling Task Force of the City, incorporating general public awareness and input through the conduct of advertised public hearings held on October 2, 1992, October 19, 1992, June 7, 1993 and November 15, 1993; and,

**WHEREAS,** the City Council has considered the Plan; and,

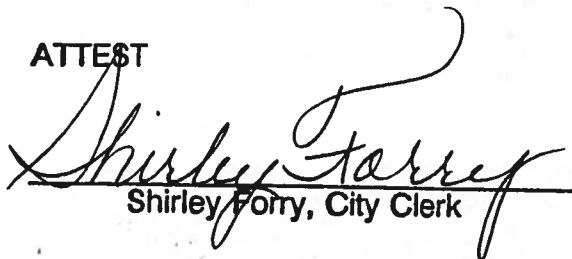
**WHEREAS,** the Plan has been found to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management within the State of Georgia by the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs;

### **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**

that the East Point Solid Waste Management Plan be **ADOPTED** this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1993.

  
Patsy Jo Hilliard, Mayor

ATTEST

  
Shirley Forry, City Clerk

(SEAL)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (the "Act") provides that each city and county in Georgia shall develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, the Act further provides that each plan developed shall conform to the plan development procedures established by State law for coordinated and comprehensive planning by counties and municipalities and for the preparation of comprehensive plans for counties and municipalities within regional development centers; and

WHEREAS, the City of East Point has, pursuant to the Act, developed a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan"); and

WHEREAS, the City's Plan was developed by the Recycling Task Force of the City, incorporating general public awareness and input through the conduct of advertised public hearings held on October 2, 1992, October 19, 1992, and June 7, 1993; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the Plan; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with procedures established by State law, the Plan is to be submitted to the Atlanta Regional Commission for review for consistency with the Commission's guides and coordination;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of East Point, Georgia be submitted to the Atlanta Regional Commission.

This 8<sup>th</sup> day of July, 1993.

  
PATSY JO HELLIARD, MAYOR  
CITY OF EAST POINT, GEORGIA

ATTEST:

  
CITY CLERK

(SEAL)

# **CITY OF EAST POINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

In 1990, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. This Act requires, among other things, each municipality, county and/or jurisdiction to reduce amount of waste disposed of in landfills and/or incinerators by 25% by 1996. The passage of this Act was brought about by many contributing factors, some of which were population growth, increase in the waste stream, opposition to solid waste facilities, concerns for the environment, and existing disposal sites nearing capacity.

This Act also requires that each municipality, county, and/or jurisdiction develop or be included in a comprehensive solid waste management plan. This Act further states that the plan must provide assurances of adequate solid waste handling capacity for a ten year period; identify existing solid waste handling facilities within the area; and identify sites deemed unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities due to environmental and land use factors.

The Solid Waste Management Plan developed for the City of East Point, Georgia was developed by the Recycling Task Force of the City, with the assistance of the general public. The general public was allowed to gain input by attending two public hearings which were held on October 19, 1992 and November 2, 1992.

This Solid Waste Management Plan will attempt to meet and exceed the planning requirements and the mandated reduction of 25% by 1996. We will attempt to show solid waste handling capacity for ten (10) years and identify educational options to investigated, waste reduction strategies, and possible changes in the method of collection. We feel these items will be beneficial to both the environment and the general public, and should have a positive effect on the quality of life in the City of East Point, Georgia.

## **PART I AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the first of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. We will identify the amount and composition of solid waste generated within East Point. This will include waste collected by the City itself, along with waste collected by private firms who contract with commercial and industrial establishments.

### **AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTED**

The City of East Point collects all residential solid waste and a portion of the commercial waste generated. During FY 91-92 (July 1 through June 30), City crews collected 22,864 tons of waste.

There are four firms that collect waste from the remaining industrial and commercial establishments that are not serviced by the City. These firms collected 15,380 tons of solid waste. The combination of City crews and private collectors handled 38,244 tons of solid waste. Table I shows a breakdown, by tonnage, of what each collection company picked up.

### **WASTE COMPOSITION**

At the present time, no sampling has been done to determine the actual makeup of the solid waste stream for the City of East Point. However, East Point being a typical municipality, should compare favorably with national accepted averages. Table II contains data prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1990. It should be noted that the actual makeup of the waste stream varies during portions of the year based on variations of waste produced and introduced into the waste stream. An example of this is the influx of leaves during the fall. This may alter the percentage of yard waste present, without effecting the actual tonnage.

The composition of the waste stream in the future will undoubtedly be altered due to the national attitude toward waste minimization. The public's concern over waste disposal will result in the components of the waste stream such as glass, paper, metals and plastics being affected. Materials that can be readily recycled may make up a greater percentage of the waste stream. This will depend on markets being developed to complete the recycling loop of each recyclable item. Yard waste percentages should decrease as backyard composting becomes more popular, thus a reduction in its percentage of the waste stream will be realized.

**TABLE I**  
**AMOUNT OF WASTE COLLECTED WITHIN CORPORATE LIMITS**  
**OF EAST POINT FY 91/92 (IN TONS)**

**COLLECTION COMPANY**

CITY OF EAST POINT	22,864
UNITED WASTE	998
WASTE MANAGEMENT	7,995
BROWNING FERRIS	5,952
LIDLAW WASTE	<u>435</u>

**TABLE II**  
**COMPOSITION OF WASTE STREAM**  
**PRESENT AND PROJECTION FOR FUTURE**  
**(BASED ON %)**

<b><u>ITEM</u></b>	<b><u>1988*</u></b>	<b><u>2010**</u></b>
PAPER & PAPERBOARD	40	48
GLASS & METAL	15	10
FOOD WASTE & YARD TRIMMINGS	25	21
PLASTICS	08	10
OTHER	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	100	100

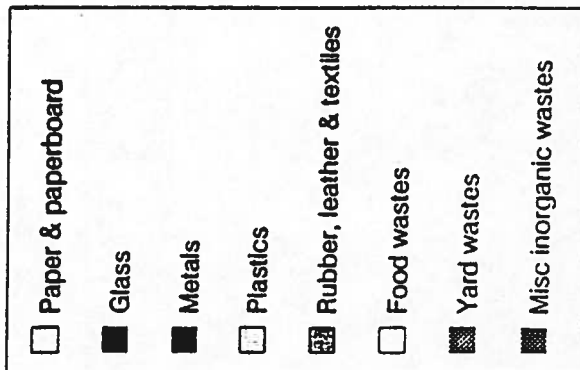
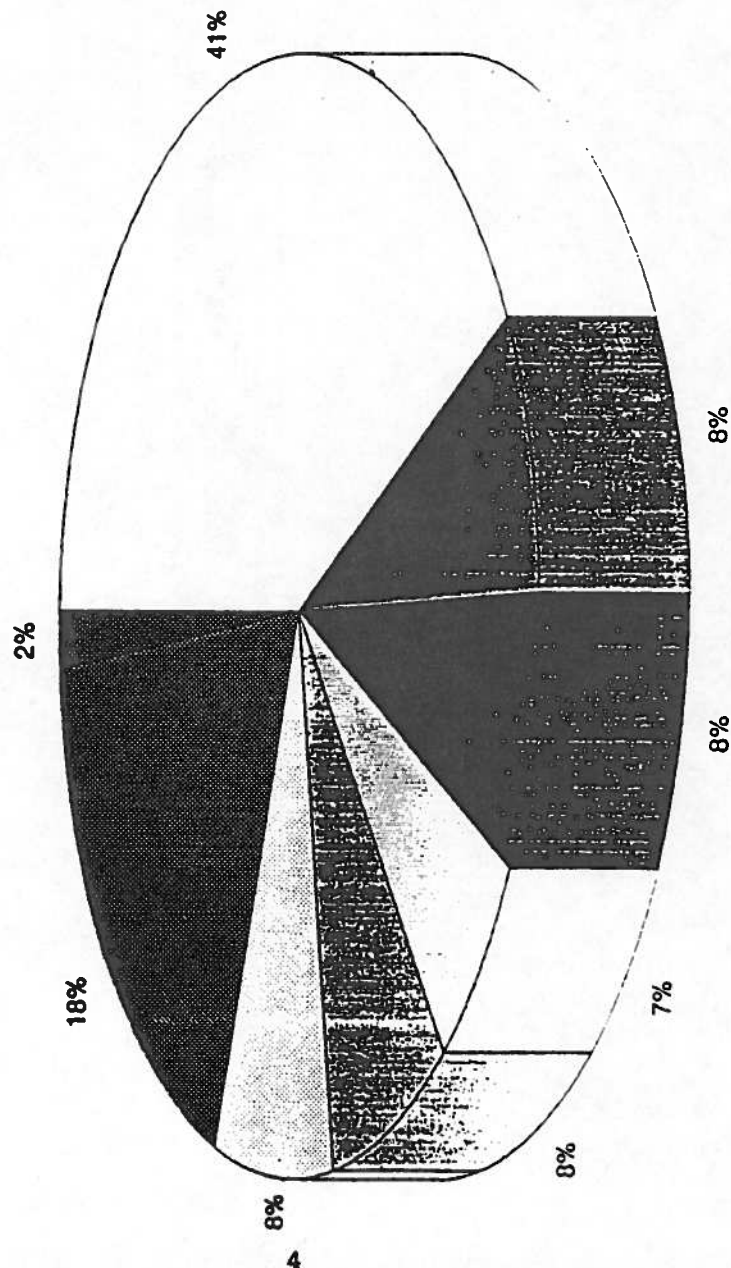
\* Based on U.S.E.P.A. Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 1990 Update.

\*\*Future Projections Also Based on This Study.



Table III

## Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste



GROSS DISCARDS, BY WEIGHT,  
OF MSW MATERIALS, 1986

Source: Characterization of Municipal  
Solid Waste in the United States,  
1960 to 2000; Franklin Associates,  
Ltd., 10/19/89  
Prepared for the U. S. Environmental  
Protection Agency

## **TEN YEAR PROJECTION OF POPULATION, SOLID WASTE AMOUNTS, GENERATION RATE, AND REQUIRED DISPOSAL CAPACITY**

This portion of the plan, forecasts the future population of East Point, along with estimates of the amount of waste that will be collected, generation rate per capita and required disposal capacity for a ten year period. The data compiled in Table IV was formulated by using information supplied by various sources. Population figures were taken from the 1990 census and used for FY 91/92. The population figures for subsequent years are estimates taken from a Gershman, Brickner and Bratton study done in 1988 as part of determining the feasibility of a waste-to-energy project for the Cities of College Park and East Point. These figures are only estimates and may be inflated.

The tons of waste collected during FY 91/92 is based on actual data compiled from East Point Sanitation Department records and data supplied by the private collection companies who work in the City. The projected tonnage figures for subsequent years, was based on this formula:

Multiply the generation rate for the given year times the projected population; then multiply the resulting figure times 365 (1 year); divide by 2000; thus the projected tonnage is obtained.

In order to derive a generation rate (waste produced per person, per day), the following formula was used:

The total of all refuse (residential, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition), collected by all sources (City and Private), was multiplied by 2000 to covert ton to pounds. This was then divided by the population; then divided into 365 (number of days in a year). The resulting figure is the generation rate. It should be noted that the generation rate was figured for FY 91/92, the base year, and decreased yearly to meet the mandatory reduction.

The projected tonnage for FY 95/96, compared to the actual tonnage of FY 91/92, does not show a 25% reduction due to the projected growth in population. However, the generation rate used does show a reduction as mandated. This reduced generation rate is used for all periods after FY 95/96.

**TABLE IV**  
**TEN YEAR PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE,**  
**GENERATION RATE, AND REQUIRED DISPOSAL CAPACITY**

FISCAL YEAR	POPULATION	TONS OF WASTE	PER CAPITA WASTE (PPD)*	WASTE PER YEAR (CY)**
91/92	34402	38244	6.09	76488
92/93	35967	37480	5.71	74960
93/94	36520	35524	5.33	71048
94/95	36650	33109	4.95	66218
95/96	36800	30692	4.57	61384
96/97	37366	31164	4.57	62328
97/98	37940	31643	4.57	63285
98/99	38231	31886	4.57	63772
99/2000	38523	32129	4.57	64258
2000/2001	38663	32246	4.57	64492

\* POUNDS PER DAY

\*\* CUBIC YARDS (TONS x 2)

NOTE: The tonnage amounts for FY 91/92 are actual, not estimates.  
The date for FY 92/93 - FY 00/01 are estimates.

## **PART II**

### **COLLECTION**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the second of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. Each jurisdiction must ensure that the solid waste, recyclables and compost materials can be collected in an efficient and economical manner for a minimum of ten years. This portion of the Plan will identify:

Scope of services now provided,  
Type of vehicles and equipment used,  
Fees charged, and  
Plans for the near and distant future.

It should be noted that due to some changes the City may make in its collection practices, some methods may have been instituted since this plan was compiled.

## **SINGLE-FAMILY COLLECTION**

Residential garbage collection is provided by the City. There are seven residential routes made up of three-man crews - one driver and two collectors. Residents receive two garbage pickups and at least one yard trash removal each week; garbage removal is a curbside service in which residents are required, by City Ordinance, to use plastic bags.\* Residents who are physically unable to get their garbage to the curb receive their pickups at the front door. The bulk of the yard trash is picked up on Wednesdays although some small quantities are picked up along with garbage when time permits. The yard trash pickup is manually performed with the crews using seed forks for this purpose. During the leaf season, which usually starts in September and runs through April, leaf collection is assisted by the use of five vacuum trucks. These vehicles are used everyday and increase the efficiency of leaf collection. The City picks up appliances and furniture on the second collection day of each week (Thursday or Friday) according to the schedule the residence has been assigned. The only request made of citizens is that the Sanitation Department be notified twenty-four hours prior to an item being placed at curbside. City Ordinances do not permit the Sanitation Department to collect debris resulting from remodeling and/or construction material such as roofing, lumber, concrete or any comparable items. This limitation includes tires. Removal and disposal of these items is the responsibility of the homeowner, contractor or person authorizing the work. The City will assist by identifying appropriate places for disposal.

## **MULTI-FAMILY COMPLEX COLLECTION**

Multi-unit complexes are serviced by the Sanitation Department through the use of rear-loader type dumpsters. The complex must supply and maintain the units and the Director of Sanitation for the City must ensure that each complex obtains as appropriate number of dumpsters. Each complex receives two garbage pickups per week, and furniture which may result from evictions, is also removed along with any other debris.

There are two complexes with limited space that do not have dumpsters. These residents receive garbage pickup at the rear door of each unit. The collectors use 44-gallon tote barrels and manually make the collections.

There are also two trailer parks and a number of single apartment buildings with four to eight units that are serviced as if they are single-family homes with collections being made at curbside. There are three crews who service multi-family complexes and each crew is comprised to one driver and two collectors.

\* Beginning August 1, 1993, residents will be required to use garbage cans at curbside.

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION

The commercial and industrial portion of the City is serviced by either City crews or private companies. This portion of the City has the option of whether to make use of the public or private sector. Should an establishment choose City service, the Sanitation Department inquires as to the type and amount of debris that will be generated and the type of service desired. The recommendation is then made and a schedule set to provide adequate service. Should dumpsters be the best option, the customer must obtain and maintain the unit. Should they need a dumpster, they are allowed to use cans and/or bags. The collection schedule is then set and they have an option to be picked up as many times per week as desired.

Establishments such as auto repair shops and others which may have hazardous waste are restricted as to what type waste the City will collect. The City will pick up waste such as paper, cardboard and food scraps, however, waste such as used petroleum-based fluids, chemicals, paints, etc., are not picked up by the City. We attempt to direct them to an outlet where hazardous waste can be disposed of properly. The Environmental Protection Agency can usually direct such customers to an effective alternative outlet. Should complaints be received about improper disposal, an investigation is made and if evidence is found, the offender will be cited.

the larger industrial firms usually make use of the private sector due to the fact there is a greater amount of waste generated along with their desire to have specialized service. Most firms desire the use of compactors, roll-off units or front-loading dumpsters. The City is not equipped to provide this type of collection. It becomes necessary from time to time for the City to support these industries by making special pickups.

The only hospital within the City is serviced by both the City and the private sector. The City picks up the food and office waste only while medical waste is handled by a private firm.\*

## COLLECTION OF RECYCLABLES

The City provides curbside collection of recyclables once per week on a scheduled basis. This voluntary participation project began in September, 1990 as a pilot program and has grown to allow all single family homes to participate.

\* Beginning July, 1993, this hospital will be serviced by a private sector only.

## **TYPES OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**

The City uses various vehicles for the collection of waste. There are a total of thirty-two vehicles used for this purpose. The staple of the fleet is thirteen, twenty-cubic-yard, rear-loader garbage trucks. The versatility of the vehicles makes them suitable for residential, commercial and yard trash collection. There are also five vacuum trucks for leaf collection, two streetsweepers, two recycling trucks, two pickup trucks, one dump truck and one barrel truck. We also have two rubber tire loaders and two tractor-trailer combinations. These vehicles were used for transporting refuse to the landfill but are not in use at the present time. Any combination of these vehicles may be used for any special collection situation that may arise.

The private sector uses various vehicles and equipment of which roll-off and front-loading container trucks are staples. Due to the private sector providing service to industries and larger commercial firms within the City, these vehicles allow them to make efficient pickups of large loads without expending a great amount of time. As these are automatic collection vehicles, it allows the use of only one employee per vehicle. The private sector usually provides dumpsters to these firms, therefore the vehicles, they use are compatible and suited for their collection purposes.

## **TRANSFER POINTS**

Currently, there is only one solid waste handling facility within East Point. This facility is a transfer station, owned by the City of East Point, operated by Southern States Environmental Services, Inc. (a private entity). This facility was built by the City of East Point in the early 1970's for its own use. However, since Southern States began operating this facility in March, 1991, it is used by the Cities of East Point, College Park, and Hapeville, along with other private collection companies as well. This facility has a capacity of handling 450-500 tons of waste per day, and is currently handling approximately 350 tons per day. The waste delivered to this facility is loaded on to tractor-trailers and delivered to the Southern States landfill in Taylor County, Georgia.

## **FEES CHARGED**

Fees charged for removal of garbage or other solid waste is governed by City Ordinance with refers to these fees as a Sanitation Tax. These charges are billed along with electricity, water and sewer on a monthly basis. No one is exempt from these fees by reason of failing or refusing garbage service. Any electric customer of the City is obligated to pay for garbage removal; the only exemption being temporary electric service customers. Upon permanent electric service being connected, fees are then imposed.

## RESIDENTIAL FEES

On July 20, 1992, Mayor and Council approved an increase from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month. The new rate was imposed on August 1, 1992, and the utility bills reflected this increase.

## COMMERCIAL FEES

Each commercial establishment using City service or private service must pay the minimum of \$12.00 per month. If the establishment is a customer of the City, the rates reflect the type of service (containerized or cans/bags) and number of pickups initially requested.

The rates are:

Dumpsters: \$10.00 per pickup, per dumpster  
Cans/bags: \$ 6.00 per pickup

Establishments using private contracted service pay various amounts. This depends on the level of service desired and also the structuring of the contract. Some vendors supply the dumpster to obtain service while others rent or lease the containers and charge separately for servicing. The City has no control over these factors.

## COST OF PROVIDING SANITATION SERVICES

The City of East Point, as are other local governments, is required to report to the Department of Community Affairs, and divulge to the public, the annual cost of providing solid waste services. Included in the Full Cost Report are all costs, direct and indirect, associated with solid waste management. Table V contains the information provided to the DCA and public.

The funds spent by the Sanitation Department during FY 91/92 were divided in four areas; Personnel Services, Commodities, Contractual Services and Capital Outlay. Personnel Services and Contractual Services were the areas of the largest portion of the expenditures. These are normally areas of high expense due to Sanitation Department having a minimum of fifty employees (salaries and benefits) and the cost of disposal (landfill expenses). The indirect costs are associated with support services provided by other City Departments such as billing, collection of fees, and other related tasks performed. Table VI contains a breakdown of the expenditures in each area, FY 91/92.



**TABLE V**  
**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FULL COST REPORT**

POPULATION*	34105
TOTAL TONS DISPOSED OF**	22864
TOTAL COST OF ALL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES***	\$3,933,260.
TOTAL COST PER TON****	\$172.
TONS PER CAPITA*****	.67
TOTAL COST PER CAPITA*****	\$115.

- \* POPULATION WAS SUPPLIED BY DCA
- \*\* DATA SELECTED FROM CITY OF EAST POINT RECORDS, FY 91/92
- \*\*\* USED METHOD II (ALLOCATION BY ACTUAL COST OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT), FULL COST ACCOUNTING MANUAL, DCA, MAY, 1991
- \*\*\*\* COST DIVIDED BY TOTAL TONS
- \*\*\*\*\* TOTAL TONS DIVIDED BY POPULATION
- \*\*\*\*\* COST DIVIDED BY POPULATION

**TABLE VI**  
**EXPENDITURES BY THE CITY OF EAST POINT TO PROVIDE SOLID WASTE**  
**SERVICE FY 91-92**

PERSONNEL SERVICES	\$1,122,790.
COMMODITIES	94,338.
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	797,617.
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	258.
INDIRECT COSTS*	<u>1,918,257.</u>
	<b>\$3,933,260.</b>

\*INDIRECT COSTS IS SUPPORT PROVIDED BY OTHER CITY DEPARTMENTS AND STAFF.

## TEN YEAR FORECAST OF OPERATION AND CAPITAL COSTS

It is anticipated that the cost of providing sanitary services will continue to increase. Over the next ten years, as is done every year, the operation of the Sanitation Department is reviewed to ensure it is operated in an economical and efficient manner. It is anticipated that the Sanitation Department will take a hard look at both privatization and conversion to a fully automated system of collection in an effort to control costs. Other expenditures will include additional and/or replacement of a portion of the fleet, and securing additional equipment for use in the recycling project. All major expenditures will depend on their merit versus the merit of privatization.

Table's VII, VIII, and IX is a forecast of the collection system for a ten year period. It should be noted that this is only a forecast and will be reviewed annually.

Table X is a forecast of the cost of providing services for the next ten years. It is not a full cost forecast, but is an estimate of the amount to be spent by the Sanitation Department itself.

It should be noted that various operational options will effect the projections. Personnel costs may be affected by automation; capital costs will be a reflection on the type equipment chosen; and contractual costs may be affected by the privatization of any part of the operation or the privatization of the total department.

**TABLE VII**  
**TEN YEAR FORECAST OF SANITATION DEPARTMENT COLLECTION OPERATIONS**

TYPE OF OPERATION		PERFORMED BY YEAR									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>GARBAGE COLLECTION</b>											
RESIDENTIAL-CURBSIDE MANUAL	CITY	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEMI-AUTOMATED/AUTOMATED		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MULTI-FAMILY SEMI-AUTOMATED/ AUTOMATED	CITY	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL	CITY / PRIVATE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
YARD TRASH COLLECTION	CITY	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
COLLECTION OF RECYCLABLES											
RESIDENTIAL-CURBSIDE	CITY	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MULTI-FAMILY DROP OFF ON SITE UNITS	CITY		*								
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DROP OFF ON SITE UNITS	CITY / PRIVATE			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
REVIEW OF OPERATIONS	RECYCLING TASK FORCE/ DIRECTOR SANITATION	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TRANSPORTATION OF REFUSE TO LANDFILL	PRIVATE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

**TABLE VIII**  
**TEN YEAR FORECAST OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED**

TYPE	NUMBER REQUIRED	YEAR NECESSARY FOR USE IN PLAN									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20 CUBIC YARD REAR LOADERS	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LEAF VACUUM TRUCKS	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
STREET SWEEPERS	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
RECYCLING TRUCKS	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PICKUP TRUCKS	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DUMP TRUCKS	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BARREL TRUCKS	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
RUBBER TIRE LOADERS	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

**TABLE IX**  
**FORECAST OF PROCUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL AND/OR REPLACEMENT  
VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT**

TYPE	ADDITIONAL/ REPLACEMENT	YEAR TO BE PURCHASED									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20 CUBIC YARD REAR LOADERS	REPLACEMENT			*		*		*		*	
LEAF VACUUM TRUCKS	REPLACEMENT					*					*
STREET SWEEPERS	REPLACEMENT		*				*				
RECYCLING TRUCKS	REPLACEMENT									*	
PICKUP TRUCKS	REPLACEMENT								*		
DUMP TRUCKS	REPLACEMENT										*
ROLL OFF TRUCKS	REPLACEMENT		*								
RECYCLING BODY FOR ROLL OFF	ADDITIONAL		*								
COMPARTMENTALIZED ROLL OFF UNIT	ADDITIONAL		*	*	*	*	*				
90 GALLON CARTS W/TIPPERS ..	ADDITIONAL			*	*						
FRONT LOADER TRUCKS ...	ADDITIONAL					*	*				

TO BE USED TO PROVIDE RECYCLING TO MULTI FAMILY COMPLEXES.  
 WOULD BE PURCHASED IF CITY DECIDED TO USE SEMI-AUTOMATE COLLECTION.  
 WOULD BE PURCHASED IF CITY DECIDED ON FULLY AUTOMATE COLLECTION.

**TABLE X**  
**TEN YEAR PROJECTION OF COST TO PROVIDE SOLID WASTE SERVICES\***

YEAR	PERSONNEL	COMMODITIES	CONTRACTUAL	CAPITAL	TOTAL
1	\$1,122,790.	94,338.	797,617.	258.	\$2,015,003.
2	\$1,178,930.	16,000.	800,000.	135,000.	\$2,129,930.
3	\$1,202,509.	16,500.	820,000.	110,000.	\$2,149,009.
4	\$1,226,559.	17,000.	840,000.	20,000.	\$2,103,559.
5	\$1,287,887.	17,500.	800,000.	155,000.	\$2,260,387.
6	\$1,313,645.	18,000.	800,000.	110,000.	\$2,241,645.
7	\$1,339,918.	18,500.	800,000.	90,000.	\$2,248,418.
8	\$1,366,718.	19,000.	800,000.	15,000.	\$2,200,718.
9	\$1,435,054.	19,500.	800,000.	120,000.	\$2,374,554.
10	\$1,463,754.	20,000.	800,000.	75,000.	\$2,358,754.

\* YEAR (1) IS THE ACTUAL AMOUNT SPENT. YEARS (2-10) ARE ONLY PROJECTIONS AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS SPENT WILL BE UNABLE TO BE DETERMINED UNTIL THE END OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

## **PART III**

### **DISPOSAL**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the third of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. We will attempt to show solid waste disposal capacity for a minimum of ten years. We will identify the current mode of disposal along with viable options for the future.

#### **CURRENT DISPOSAL METHODS**

As previously mentioned, there is one transfer station located within East Point. This facility is operated by Southern States, and has a daily operating capacity of 450-500 tons per day.\* Approximately 1750 tons processed weekly, only 500 tons are actually collected by City crews. The remaining solid waste is delivered by the Cities of College Park and Hapeville, along with various private companies. All solid waste collected by City crews, or delivered to this facility by Citizens of East Point, is transported to the Southern States Landfill in Moxley, Taylor County, Georgia. The landfill has a remaining capacity of 48,000,000 cubic yards. Based on the remaining capacity and the current disposal rate of 5000 tons per day, Southern States has projected a life expectancy of 24 years. Southern States has provided a letter of Landfill Assurance that states with the proper renewal of the present contract, Southern States can accommodate waste collected by the City of East Point for a minimum of 24 years. The current contract was a five (5) year agreement and currently has over three years remaining with an option of five (5) additional years included. East Point and Southern States have enjoyed a good working relationship and foresee no problems in continuing to conduct business. At the present time, Southern States fees are \$26.00 per ton for the transportation and landfilling of waste. Southern States accepts all solid waste except those that are flammable, hazardous, or classified as medical waste. Waste collected by City crews is governed by City Ordinance and Departmental Policy and excludes medical waste, construction and demolition debris, and all flammable and hazardous materials. Residents can deliver some debris to the transfer station but must receive clearance from Southern States before depositing any refuse. Should residents have hazardous materials to dispose of, they are directed to contact the EPA for proper disposal.

Southern States has worked diligently to insure that ~~there~~ landfill meets all State of Georgia and U. S. Environmental Protection Agency requirements. Before beginning to operate, they met all requirements pertaining to landfill siting. Current environmental controls include:

Linear and leachate system;  
Methane gas controls;  
Exclusion of lead acid batteries;  
Exclusion of open burning;  
Exclusion of liquid and hazardous waste; and,  
Construction of run off controls and ground water monitoring devices.

Southern States also has provisions in place for post closure care.

Conversations with Eric Cash, President, and Edward Cash, Executive Vice President, has contained strong implications that their firm will continue to meet all State and Federal requirements, present and future.

• Source: Atlanta Regional Commission Solid Waste Management Plan, May, 1991

## **COST OF DISPOSAL**

It has been estimated that during FY 92-93, the City will spend approximately \$650,000 for disposal of waste collected by the Sanitation Department. As previously mentioned, the City is charged \$26.00 per ton for transportation to, and disposal of, waste at the Southern States landfill. It is assumed that the current rate, and subsequent rates are structured to offset a portion of Southern States' operational costs of services provided to the City.

The current agreement between Southern States and the City allows for the per ton rate to be recomputed every twelve months. The rates are based on factors specified in the contract under Article III and include:

Seventy percent of the average posted tipping fee at all sanitary landfills in the Atlanta/Fulton County area; An amount equal to Eighteen Dollars (18.00) adjusted to reflect a Cost of Living Increase determined by the Consumer Price Index; or, The Successor Index.

Since entering into this agreement, there have been two rate increases from the beginning rate of \$18.00 per ton. Southern States gave prior notification of the new rate (\$26.00 per ton), along with an explanation of how the new rate was computed, and date it was to be effective. It has been their practice to give prior notification of any pending rate increase.

As previously mentioned, the private firms that contract directly with commercial establishments, make use of various landfills. Their cost varies according to whether they operate their own disposal site or contract for disposal. It is also assumed that they structure their rate to reflect the cost of disposal along with other factors. The exact amounts they spend for disposal has not been provided.



## TEN YEAR FORECAST FOR DISPOSAL PRACTICES

### CITY COLLECTED SOLID WASTE

Landfills will continue to be an integral part of the solid waste plans for the City of East Point for a minimum of ten (10) years. However, the amount of waste to be landfilled will be reduced. This reduction will be achieved through recycling, composting, education, and redistribution of unwanted items. In the event the City should develop a project such as an incinerator or waste-to-energy plant, on it's own, as part of a multi-jurisdictional concept, or as part of a public/private venue, the need for a landfill would still exist. The waste-to-energy concept has been reviewed in the past and remains a possibility for the future.

As previously mentioned, the City and Southern States have a contract with at least three (3) years remaining. The option period (5 years) will be exercised by both parties, giving the City a disposal outlet for at least eight (8) years. It is also possible that this relationship will be extended past this time due to the working relationship the two parties now possess. Southern States would continue to operate the transfer station, transport to and landfill all waste collected by the City, and have stated that they will ensure that landfill will continue to meet all present and future State and Federal requirements.

Currently the City collects approximately 24,000 tons of refuse annually. In order to meet the mandated 25% reduction, the City would need to reduce the tonnage going to the landfill by some 6000 tons annually. Although the reduction will affect the amount being disposed of, it may not lower the cost of disposal for any length of time. It is possible that the cost of disposal of the remaining 18,000 tons could cost as much to landfill as the current tonnage. This reasoning is based on the current contract that specifies how Southern States derives its' per ton charges. Should rates increase as they did in 1991 (\$18.00 per ton to \$24.61 per ton, 37% increase), it is possible that within a short period of time, including the mandated reduction, the cost of disposal would be practically identical for both amounts.

It is hoped through education, composting and other methods, the City can control the amount and cost of disposal.

### WASTE COLLECTED BY PRIVATE COLLECTION COMPANIES

The refuse collected by private collection companies will continue to be disposed of at the facility of their choice. The City has requested that each collection company that collects solid waste within the City obtain a Letter of Landfill Assurance from the disposal site they will be using over the next ten (10) years. This letter would be proof that adequate space is available for the waste collected within East Point. The City will work with the commercial establishments served by these collection companies to reduce the volume of solid waste placed out for collection. Most of these firms offers recycling and we will be asking the commercial establishments to exercise this option or become involved with the City's recycling projects. We will also be working with the private collection companies in their recycling efforts.

**EXHIBIT A**

**LETTERS OF LANDFILL ASSURANCE FROM COLLECTION COMPANIES DOING  
BUSINESS WITH THE CITY OF EAST POINT**



**SOUTHERN STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**

4896 OAKDALE ROAD • SMYRNA, GEORGIA 30080  
(404) 435-9962 • FAX (404) 435-2326

December 9, 1992

RECEIVED  
12-16-92

Mr. James E. Askin  
Director of Sanitation  
City of East Point  
3120 Bay Street  
East Point, Georgia 30344

RE: East Point's Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Askin:

To comply with your request of December 8, 1992, the following information is submitted.

The address of Southern States Environmental Services' landfill located in Taylor County, Georgia is P.O. Box 207, Route 1, Stewart Road, Mauk, Georgia 31058.

As of this date the remaining permitted landfill capacity is approximately forty eight million (48,000,000) cubic yards.

Using a projected waste disposal rate of 5000 tons per day, Southern States should have a life expectancy of another 24 years.

Based on the remaining landfill capacity and using the projected waste disposal rate of 5000 tons per day, which includes the waste presently delivered by the City of East Point, Southern States' remaining landfill capacity should be able to accommodate the City of East Point for the next 20 years.

By proper renewal of the present contract agreement between City of East Point and Southern States Environmental Services, space can be made available for waste disposal by the City for the next ten (10) years. With negotiation of a new contract, this period could be extended out another 5 to 10 years if desired.

I hope this information is what you need. If we can be of any further assistance, please call.

Sincerely,

  
Edward L. Cash  
Executive Vice President

cc: Mr. Eric Cash  
Ms. Gena Hard

**SOUTHERN STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**

4696 OAKDALE ROAD • SMYRNA, GEORGIA 30080  
(404) 435-9962 • FAX (404) 435-2326

December 22, 1992

Ms. Laurie Hoffman  
Laidlaw Waste System, Inc.  
485 Riverside Parkway  
Austell, Georgia 30001

RE: Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hoffman:

In an effort to assist your company's need to comply with the Department of Community Affairs request, the following information is submitted:

The address of Southern States Environmental Services' landfill located in Taylor County, Georgia is P. O. Box 207, Route 1, Stewart Road, Mauk, Georgia 31058.

As of this date the remaining permitted landfill capacity is approximately forty eight million (48,000,000) cubic yards.

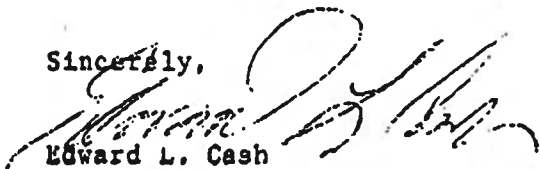
Using a projected waste disposal rate of 5,000 tons per day, Southern States should have a life expectancy of another 24 years.

Based on the remaining landfill capacity and using the projected waste disposal rate of 5,000 tons per day, which includes the waste presently delivered by Laidlaw Waste Systems, Southern States' remaining landfill capacity should be able to accommodate Laidlaw Waste Systems for the next 10 years.

With the proper documents in place concerning disposal rates and volumes of waste to be deposited, SSES could reserve Laidlaw Waste Systems enough landfill space to last up to 20 years. However, based on volumes delivered by Laidlaw Waste Systems today, along with that of our other accounts, space is available for the next 10 to 20 years.

I hope you find this information helpful and if we can be of any further assistance, please call.

Sincerely,

  
Edward L. Cash  
Executive Vice President

cc: Leon Watkins  
Eric Cash

RECEIVED  
3-3-93

*March 1, 1993*

*Mr. James E. Askin  
Director, Sanitation Department  
City of East Point  
2777 East Point Street  
East Point, Georgia 30344*

*Dear Mr. Askin:*

*In response to your request for a Letter of Landfill Disposal Assurance, Browning-Ferris Industries of Georgia, Inc. (BFI) is pleased to provide you this information.*

*BFI operates the Richland Creek Landfill, which is owned by UWL, Inc. The address is as follows:*

*UWL, Inc.  
5691 S. Richland Creek Road  
Buford, Georgia 30518  
(404) 932 - 0007  
Permit #067-032D (SL)*

*The Richland Creek Landfill has in excess of 20 million cubic yards of permitted airspace remaining. Based on current volumes, this landfill has an estimated life in excess of 30 years.*

*In addition, BFI operates the Roberts Road Landfill. The address is as follows:*

*Roberts Road Landfill  
180 Roberts Road  
Fayetteville, Georgia 30214  
(404) 461 - 4427  
Permit #056-012D (SL)*

*This landfill will remain open through the middle of 1993.*

*BFI's newest site is the Hickory Ridge Landfill, located in Southwest Dekalb County. The site has been permitted by the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Permit #044-048D (SL). BFI will open this landfill in mid 1993. The Hickory Ridge Landfill will have in excess of 8 million cubic yards of permitted airspace for disposal. Based on estimated volumes, the projected life of the landfill will be approximately twenty years.*

*Based on the current remaining landfill capacity and current volume of waste disposal, barring any unforeseen circumstances that would affect the expected life or capacity of our landfills, we believe that landfill capacity exists to accommodate the waste disposal needs for waste collected by BFI in the City of East Point for ten years.*

*Thank You,*

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John White".

*John White  
District Manager*

Waste Management of Georgia, Inc.  
Live Oak Landfill  
1189 Henrico Road  
Conley, Georgia 30027



A Waste Management Company

February 17, 1993

Mr. James Askin  
Director of Sanitation  
City of East Point  
2777 East Point Street  
East Point, GA 30344

RE: Request for Landfill  
Disposal Capacity Assurance

Dear Mr. Askin,

Waste Management of Atlanta is pleased to assist you in demonstrating solid waste disposal capacity assurance as required under the laws of Georgia, required by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

Waste Management currently serves the Atlanta Metro community with two solid waste disposal facilities permitted as, Live Oak Sanitary Landfill, located at 1189 Henrico Road, Conley, Georgia, and B.J. Sanitary Landfill located at 6461 Corley Road, Norcross. The capacity at these Atlanta landfills for handling your waste stream is well in excess of the 10 years required for local solid waste disposal plans.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with capacity assurance at our environmentally sound, award winning facilities. We are always available to discuss all aspects of your waste collection, recycling and disposal needs.

Sincerely,

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF GEORGIA, INC.

Dale Courtney  
Division President and General Manager

Live Oak Sanitary Landfill - (404) 361-1182  
B. J. Sanitary Landfill - (404) 448-3997

DC/kbw

CC: Mayor  
City Council

February 12, 1993

Mr. Rodney Bernard  
United Waste Service, Inc.  
P. O. Box 44066  
Atlanta, Georgia 30336-1066

Re: CITY OF EAST POINT / LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Dear Mr. Bernard:

In response to your request for a letter of landfill disposal capacity assurance, Browning-Ferris Industries of Georgia, Inc. ("BFI") is pleased to provide you with the following information.

BFI operates the Richland Creek Landfill, which is owned by UWL, Inc. The address for the Richland Creek Landfill is:

UWL, Inc.  
5691 South Richland Creek Road  
Buford, Georgia 30518

The Richland Creek Landfill has in excess of 20 million cubic yards of permitted airspace remaining. Based on current volumes, this landfill has an estimated life in excess of 30 years. Based on the current remaining landfill capacity and the current volume of waste disposal, barring any unforeseen circumstances that would affect the expected life or capacity of the landfill, we believe that landfill capacity exists to accommodate the waste disposal needs for the City of East Point.

Sincerely

*Dean Brown*

Dean Brown  
District Manager

DB/sara



## PROJECTIONS OF COST OF DISPOSAL OVER TEN YEAR PERIOD

Table XI provides a projection of the cost associated with disposal of the solid waste collected by the City. Figures of FY 91/92 are actual amounts; figures for the subsequent years are estimates. In order to achieve the projected tonnage and the projected costs the following formula was used:

FY 91/92 was used as the base year. Population figure was taken from the 1990 Census; tons disposed, tipping fee and cost was taken from Sanitation Department records. Generation rate was achieved by converting ton into pounds (tons x 2000); dividing resulting number into the population; and dividing the resulting number into 365 (number of days in a year).

Figures used for FY 92/93 through FY 2000/2001 are estimates. Population figures were taken from Gershman, Brickner & Bratton study done in 1988 as part of a waste-to-energy feasibility study. The generation rate of 3.64 PPD (pounds per day) was used for FY 92/93 through FY 94/95 (this figure was derived by using the data from the base year FY 91/92); the generation rate for FY 95/96 through FY 2000/2001 (2.73 PPD) was derived by reducing the previous generation rate (3.64 PPD) by 25%. To project tipping fees the current rates were increased 10% annually.

To achieve estimates of tonnage, the generation rate for the given year was multiplied by the population, then multiplied by 365 (days in a year), then divided by 2000. To achieve cost of tonnage for the given year was multiplied by the projected tipping fee for that year.

TABLE XI

## COST OF DISPOSAL - WASTE COLLECTED BY CITY OF EAST POINT SANITATION DEPARTMENT

FY	PROJECTED POPULATION	PROJECTED TONS TO BE DISPOSED	GENERATION RATE PDS. PER DAY/PERSON	PROJECTED TIPPING FEE	COST
91/92*	34,402	22,864	3.64 PPD	\$18.-\$24.61	\$464,601.
92/93	35,967	23,893	3.64 PPD	\$26.27	\$627,669.
93/94	36,520	24,260	3.64 PPD	\$28.90	\$701,114.
94/95	36,650	24,347	3.64 PPD	\$31.79	\$773,991.
95/96**	36,800	18,335	2.73 PPD	\$35.15	\$644,475.
96/97	37,366	18,617	2.73 PPD	\$38.67	\$719,919.
97/98	37,940	18,903	2.73 PPD	\$42.54	\$804,134.
98/99	38,231	19,048	2.73 PPD	\$46.79	\$891,256.
99/2000	38,523	19,193	2.73 PPD	\$51.47	\$987,870.
2000/2001	38,663	19,263	2.73 PPD	\$56.62	\$1,090,664.

This data is actual for FY 91/92.

The estimates for FY 96 through FY 01 are only estimates and may be inflated. They do contain the mandated 25% reduction in the generation rate.

## **PART IV**

### **WASTE REDUCTION**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the fourth of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. This portion of the plan will identify existing programs, facilities, goals and costs, along with the projection of programs, facilities, goals and cost of the future. Also identified will be strategies used to achieve the mandated 25% reduction.

#### **EXISTING PROGRAMS**

The current curbside recycling program began as a newspaper recycling project in 1980, at the urging of the Clean Community System (CCS). It began as a fund raiser for the CCS and a cost saving venture for the City. Newspapers were collected at the same time as residential garbage or taken to bins at various locations around the City. The CCS also ventured into glass and aluminum can recycling by conducting quarterly drives in which residents brought these items to specified locations at various times during the year.

With the passage of the 1990 Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, it became necessary for the City to begin to look at strategies for reducing the waste going to the landfill. In September, 1990, a voluntary curbside recycling program was begun encompassing 1500 homes. It has since been expanded twice and now is available to all single family residences. Currently there are three items being collected (newspapers, aluminum cans, and glass) on a weekly basis.

Two other programs that take place are the telephone book and Christmas tree recycling project. The telephone book project takes place each fall when residents can bring their old telephone books to the Sanitation Department. The CCS also picks up telephone books from various businesses. The Christmas tree project takes place near the end of the holiday season. Citizens have an option of delivering their discarded trees to the Sanitation Department or having them picked up at curbside on a specified day. This project coincides with the State-wide project and is held on the same day. The resulting chips are free to the public or are used for mulch in various areas.

The City also does some recycling itself. Programs are in place to recycle office and computer paper, scrap metal, used oil, tires, aluminum cans, glass and newspaper. Office and computer paper is picked up by the CCS, sorted and sent to the recycler. The scrap metals produced by the Electrical Department are placed in bins and picked up by the recycler on an on-call basis. The Garage produces used oil which is picked up by the recycler. The tires that can be recapped are sent to a company to have the process done, and are then reused. There are also recycling bins in the breakroom area for recycling of aluminum cans and glass.

As previously mentioned, the initial purpose of the various recycling projects was fund raisers for the CCS and cost saving for the City. These programs were also instituted to take advantage of the opportunity to recycle with companies located within the City. Owens-Brockway and Newell Recycling have always been instrumental in supporting these projects, along with the CCS. The message the CCS conveyed when the newspaper project begun was to save the trees. They led by example by using a portion of the funds generated to plant trees and shrubs in various locations around the City. They also passed out seedlings to residents as they bring in their Christmas trees for recycling. The purpose of the existing recycling program is to heighten the general public's awareness and garner support for waste reduction. It also gives us an idea of what measures should be incorporated to meet the mandated reduction.

Table XII lists the current recycling programs within the City. Table XIII gives an estimated annual operating cost of the current projects. Included are the initial investment made in two recycling trucks and 10,000 bins. The cost of the trucks was spread over twelve years, the estimated life expectancy of the vehicles. The telephone book and Christmas tree recycling projects are short term, periodic projects (16 weeks and one day respectively), and were figured as such.

## FUTURE WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The key to the success of meeting the mandated reduction is education. Although the public is aware of the landfill crisis, and many are recycling, not everyone is totally aware of the magnitude of the problem. Emphasis must not only be on recycling but should also be on waste reduction at the source.

The general public must be taught to make wiser purchases. Due to the packaging processes currently used, there is a lot of unnecessary waste produced. The ideal situation would be for legislation to be passed that would limit and possibly eliminate certain types of packaging. However, we cannot wait for this to occur. The public must be taught to buy in bulk, purchase environmentally safe products and buy products with packaging that can be recycled. They must be taught to replace disposal diapers with cloth diapers, using cloth shopping bags instead of receiving plastic ones at the stores, purchasing long-life light bulbs, rechargeable batteries, cloth napkins, etc., to help reduce our waste. These are just a few things that will be brought to the public's attention.

The existing recycling program will be expanded to include multi-family complexes and commercial establishments. As additional markets are identified, additional items will be targeted for recycling. Not all items will be picked up at curbside; drop-off points will be used for collection. There will also be specific days each month for the collection of certain recyclable items such as batteries, used oil, cardboard, steel cans, etc. Also the current voluntary program likely will become mandatory.

The City realizes that recycling alone will not achieve the mandated 25% reduction. Composting of yard wastes will be essential. The City will be aggressively pursuing a composting program and instituting measures to promote the concept of backyard composting. It is hoped through education, backyard composting will be an option exercised by a number of residents. However, it may be necessary to pass ordinances which mandated certain types of yard trash not to be placed at curbside for disposal.

Other measures that will be studied will include volume based collection rates, limited collection of yard waste and a conversion from two garbage pickups per week to only one. These measure listed, along with others, including an extensive education program should achieve the desired results. It is imperative that more thought be given to what is placed at curbside for disposal.

Table XIV is a forecast of waste reduction strategies that will be instituted and the approximate time when they will begin. Table XV gives a forecast of the costs associated with these measures that will be initiated during these ten year period. The costs associated with composting were not factored into the total annual cost. The final decision has not been made whether this project will be done in house, contracted, or as part of a joint venture with another public or private entity. Either direction the City decides to pursue, there likely will be costs associated with the specifics of a project of this type. It is believed that the combination of education, and the institution of measures identified, the City of East Point will be able to meet the 25% reduction.

**TABLE XII**  
**CURRENT WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>DROP OFF OR PICKUP</b>
<b>NEWSPAPER RECYCLING</b>	Drop off locations around City and is picked up curbside by recycling truck or garbage truck
<b>ALUMINUM CANS AND GLASS RECYCLING</b>	Picked up at curbside once per week; City employees have recycling bins in breakroom areas
<b>PHONE BOOK RECYCLING</b>	Drop off location at Sanitation Department (December thru March); pickup for businesses (CCS)
<b>CHRISTMAS TREE RECYCLING</b>	Discarded trees can be brought to drop off location or can be placed at curbside to be picked up on special collection day (One day per year)
<b>OFFICE AND COMPUTER PAPER RECYCLING</b>	City offices have collection bins and paper is picked up by CCS
<b>SCRAP METAL RECYCLING</b>	Electrical Department has bins for the collection of scrap copper, wire and other scrap metals they produce; pickup by recycler
<b>OIL RECYCLING</b>	Used motor oil is picked up by recycler
<b>TIRE RECYCLING</b>	City garage sends a portion of the tires they change to be recapped; tires are then reused

**TABLE XIII**

**ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS OF CURRENT WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

**CURBSIDE RECYCLING** - Initial Investment \$125,000.  
Two trucks \$85,000.  
10,000 Recycling bins \$40,000.

Recycling Bins	- 100 replaced annually at \$4.00 ea.	400.00
Trucks	- 12 year life expectancy ea. (12 divided into \$85,000)	7,083.00
Fuel	- 70 gallon per week (each truck uses approximately 35 gallon per week 70 x 52 = 3640 @ \$1.00 gallon)	3,640.00
Vehicle Maintenance	- \$500.00 per year each	1,000.00
Personnel	- *2 Drivers (8.41 hr. x 32 x 52 ea.)	27,988.00
	4 Collectors (6.97 hr. x 32 x 52 ea.)	46,392.00
Phone Book Recycling (CCS Project)	4 men, 4 hr. days, 5 days per week, \$5.00 hr., 16 week project	6,400.00
Christmas Tree Recycling Project (One Day Project)	5 men, 8 hr. days, \$8.00 hr. = \$320.	520.00
	2 men, 8 hr. days, \$10.00 hr. = \$160.	
	Fuel - 40 gallons for truck and chipper @ \$1.00 gal. = \$40.00	
Office and Computer Paper Recycling (CCS Project)	**2 men, 3 hr. days, 5 days per week, \$5.00 hr.	5,200.00
Scrap Metal (Pickup by Recycler)		-0-
Used Oil (Pickup by Recycler)		-0-
Tire Recycling (City Tires Only)	Average of 15 tires recapped per month, \$80.00 per tire	14,400.00
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL COST</b>		<b>\$113,023.00</b>

\* It should be noted that the employees assigned to this project are reassigned from regular duties within the Sanitation Department and still perform other duties as needed.

\*\* This project is handled by the CCS, using their personnel

**TABLE XIV  
TEN YEAR FORECAST OF WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

PROGRAM	DEVICE TO USE TO GAIN PARTICIPATION	YEAR TO BE INSTITUTED									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Provide recycling to apartment complexes	Education; provide drop-off locations on each site			*							
Identify items each business within the City can recycle	Help each business find market for material; also work with private collection companies to promote recycling			*	*						
Mandatory recycling of specific items	City ordinance; periodic checks by Inspectors; items added as market becomes available			*							
Volume based collection rates	Customer would pay according to waste disposed of; system would use stickers, special bags				*						
Composting - limit the collection of yard waste	City ordinance; promote backyard composting; Collect leaves October thru March only; No collection of grass clippings; Limit size and number of piles of hedge clippings placed at curbside during given period; Charge collection fees for large piles of limbs;				*	*	*	*	*		
Extensive education program	Constantly provide information; Hold clinics on recycling and composting; Work with schools and community groups;		*								
Motor oil recycling	Provide drop off location			*							
Conversion to one garbage pickup per week	Mandatory recycling			*							



**TABLE XV**  
**TEN YEAR FORECAST OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS\***

PROGRAM	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
Curbside Recycling (5%)	\$86,503.	\$90,408.	\$94,928.	\$99,674.	\$104,657.
Multi-Family Complex Commercial Recycling (5%)	-0-	-0-	32,659.	34,197.	35,906.
Phone Book Recycling (.2%)	6,400.	6,700.	7,056.	7,408.	7,778.
Christmas Tree Recycling (.2%)	520.	525.	551.	578.	610.
Office and Computer Paper Recycling (.2%)	5,200.	5,460.	5,733.	6,019.	6,320.
Scrap Metal and Used Oil Recycling (.3%)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tire Recycling (.1%)	14,400.	15,120.	15,876.	16,670.	17,503.
Education (5%)	-0-	-0-	5,000.	5,200.	5,512.
<b>ANNUAL COST</b>	<b>113,023.</b>	<b>118,233.</b>	<b>161,713.</b>	<b>169,796.</b>	<b>171,966.</b>

\*Projected costs does not include cost of composting project. Cost are determined by direction pursued. It is yet to be determined whether this will be done solely by the City, with the cooperation of private industry, or as part of regional concept. Composting should realized a minimum reduction of 10%.

**TABLE XV  
TEN YEAR FORECAST OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>YEAR 6</b>	<b>YEAR 7</b>	<b>YEAR 8</b>	<b>YEAR 9</b>	<b>YEAR 10</b>
Curbside Recycling	\$109,890.	\$115,385.	\$120,880.	126,924.	\$133,270.
Multi-Family Complex Commercial Recycling	37,701.	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Phone Book Recycling	8,167.	8,575.	9,004.	9,454.	9,927.
Christmas Tree Recycling	641.	673.	707.	742.	779.
Office and Computer Paper Recycling	6,636.	6,968.	7,316.	7,682.	8,066.
Scrap Metal and Used Oil Recycling	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tire Recycling	18,378.	19,297.	20,262.	21,275.	22,339.
Education	5,788.	6,077.	6,381.	6,700.	7,035.
<b>ANNUAL COST</b>	<b>\$187,201.</b>	<b>\$156,975.</b>	<b>\$164,550.</b>	<b>\$172,777.</b>	<b>\$181,416.</b>

Cost associated with multi-family/commercial recycling contained in curbside recycling estimates for the years 7 through 10.

## **PART V**

### **LAND LIMITATION**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the fifth of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. We will attempt to show that the current or future solid waste handling facility will have no adverse effect on the quality of life for the citizens of East Point.

#### **CURRENT FACILITIES**

There is only one solid waste handling facility within East Point. This facility is owned by the City, and operated by Southern State (a private entity). This facility was built by the City in 1972-73 for its own use. The location of this facility is marked on the accompanying zoning map and is located in an I-2 (Heavy Industrial) district. It is governed by the same restrictions as other operations under this classification. The I-2 zoning specifies that "...no use shall be dangerous, offensive or detrimental... by reason of ...noise, fumes, odors...or otherwise."\*\* the contract between Southern States and the City of East Point specifies that the facility must be operated in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws, rules and/or regulations.\*\*

There are no plans for any solid waste handling facility, incinerator or disposal site to be built in East Point in the foreseeable future due to the density of the population, zoning restrictions, and certain areas prone to flooding. There is an accompanying map that identifies the areas prone to flooding.

## **PART VI**

### **EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the sixth of seven elements that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. We will attempt to show the current efforts take to educate the public in understanding the complexities of proper solid waste management. Additionally, we will show an effort to heighten awareness in relation to recycling, composting, waste reduction and other solid waste management controls.

#### **CURRENT EDUCATION METHODS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

As previously mentioned, the City is currently involved in a voluntary, curbside recycling project, so there is some awareness toward recycling. In 1990, facing the passage of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act and its 25% mandatory reduction, a pilot recycling program was started. After the target area was identified, but before the actual pilot program was instituted, it was widely publicized through various means. These methods included announcements during church services and various community meetings, literature being hand delivered to the affected homes, and through the public information letter published by the City. All of these mediums includes information on what was about to be undertaken, times and places of meetings to explain the project, along with a phone number to get information or answer questions the public may have. The meetings were held at several places and different times to allow access to all interested parties. At these meetings, there were actual recycling bins with recycling items inside so that residents could see what a typical bin may look like, along with what one may weigh. These type methods were used for the most recent expansion that made the program available to all single family residences.

The Clean Community System (CCS) has been a valuable asset in increasing public awareness concerning litter control, recycling, and proper waste disposal. All of the activities sponsored by the CCS, Table XVI, which include road races, festivals, luncheons, and clinics, have an underlying theme of keeping East Point clean and beautifying our environment. Including in this theme is recycling, waste reduction at the source, composting, and saving the environment. The CCS has a diverse membership which includes private citizens, large firms, small firms, politicians, and people from all walks of life. The membership is divided into various committee, which various duties, and committee members are rotated annually. Duties of these committees range from distributing literature, taking part in clean up projects, speaking to community groups and clubs, and stressing waste reduction and recycling. The volunteers take an active part in getting the community involved. There are also firms such as Southeast Recycling, Owens-Brockway, and Newel Recycling, which recycle newspaper, glass and metal respectively, that supports the CCS in all endeavors, and are instrumental in delivering the message of recycling.

They make their representatives and facilities available for educational talks and tours. The CCS, being part of Georgia Clean and Beautiful, has access to a variety of resources which include video, slide shows and manuals. The CCS will continue to be a valuable asset to educating the public over the next ten (10) years.

During 1992, the East Point City Council voted to form the Recycling Task Force who's mission is to help formulate the direction the City would take as it relates to solid waste management. This Task Force is comprised of private citizens, one Councilmember or Council appointee who acts as Chairman, and the Director of the Sanitation Department. This Task Force has the responsibility of ensuring that all solid waste laws are met, the development of ideas to make solid waste collection function efficiently and economically, develop the agenda for waste reduction at the source, and to help formulate this Solid Waste Plan. This committee was instrumental in the expansion of the curbside recycling project to its current level of participation. This committee will continue to make recommendations to the City Council concerning recycling, waste reduction, composting and education of the public. This Task Force will be an integral part of the development of all measures that will be used to meet the 25% reduction, and will continue to be a factor for many years to come.

The City is constantly searching for devices to educate the public. Table XVII contains literature that is at our disposal at this time. It is constantly updated as other devices become available.

It is the consensus of this group that the education of school age children, as it relates to proper solid waste management, is vital. These children, being waste producers themselves, can have a positive effect on the waste practices of their families. It has been brought to our attention that there are programs available for use in schools. Georgia Clean and Beautiful, which is part of Keep America Beautiful, has developed programs for school age children. Their Waste In Place program, designed for children in kindergarten through sixth grade, has been endorsed by the State Department of Education. There is also a program for students in middle and high schools known as, Waste: A Hidden Resource. Tables XVIII and XIX give an outline of each program. Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) has also developed a program for school age children. This program, known as MOBIUS Curriculum: Understanding the Waste Cycle, was developed to introduce students to solid waste management systems and the problems that occur when solid waste is not managed properly. It encourages students to reduce, reuse, and recycle (known as the New Three Rs), along with the encouraging active participation in helping current solid waste solutions become successful. Table XX gives an outline of the MOBIUS program. Although these programs were costly to develop, they are available free of charge to any school. We will be asking that each school located within East Point include a program of this type in its regular curriculum.

## **COST**

The cost of educating the public has some determining factors. As previously mentioned, there are numerous magazines, clinics and programs available free of charge. Any associated costs may be derived from a publicity standpoint. However, some costs connected with the publicizing of certain events can be held to a minimum due to an event being part of a state-wide program. An example of this would be the annual Christmas tree recycling project. Due to this project being part of the state-wide effort to recycle Christmas trees, the East Point location receives the same publicity as other locations within the Metro Atlanta area. The City spends little in publicizing this event although it is spread by word of mouth and flyers.

As mentioned previously, the CCS does a lot to educate the public. Although the City funds this organization to the tune of approximately \$75,000.00 annually, only a portion of these funds are used for education. The CCS uses the strong support that it receives from the commercial sector, Georgia Clean and Beautiful, and the alliances built during its existence to further its educational efforts. Events sponsored by the CCS, or joint sponsored by the CCS and the City of East Point, have underlying themes in relation to environmental concerns. Events are sponsored that interest the public, and in doing so, monies are spent for prizes and awards, thus attendance is enhanced. Some monies are spent in hopes of regaining the funds through the sale certain items such as posters or tee shirts.

Another determining factor to be considered when analyzing the cost of educating the public would be the type and acquisition of certain educational tools. Presently there are a number of publications and devices in the market and there are others being introduced constantly. They carry various price tags and have a cost factor connected to their acquisition. The cost is not the determining factor of what tools will be obtained, but the educational value is what are our concerns. There have been discussions involving the distribution of some literature free of charge, but possibly selling some items at cost. An example of this would be the free distribution of brochures to schools, libraries, nurseries, churches, etc.; these brochures are usually obtained at a nominal price. On the opposite end of the spectrum would involve selling items such as composting bins to residents at cost.

As you can see, there are three main factors that come to the forefront when determining the amount to be spent on educating the public; the item(s) to be obtained, distribution to the public, and getting the message to the public that certain items are available. None is more important than the educational value. A determination will be made as to the item(s) that will benefit our citizens most, and the most effective way to distribution information. The City will weigh the effectiveness of each educational tool before it is acquired and try to determine its value verses its cost.

## **TABLE XVI**

### **CLEAN COMMUNITY SYSTEM PROJECTS:**

#### **ADOPT - A - HIGHWAY**

#### **ADOPT - A - STREET**

Design, landscaping, planting, maintenance of approximately 45 traffic islands throughout the City

Design, landscaping, planting and maintenance of Keep America Beautiful Rose Garden

Recycling newspapers, glass, aluminum, computer paper, office paper phone books, Christmas trees to save landfill space and gain funds for environmental projects.

Keep America Beautiful Night w/Atlanta Hawks

Keep America Beautiful Night w/Atlanta Braves

Clean School Awards

Yards of the Month Award

Business of the Month Award

Christmas Awards for Yards & Businesses

Shopping Center Inspections

Annual Fall Clinic on backyard composting

Annual South Metro Clean Winners Road Race (Walk and Family Fun Run)

Annual Christmas Program & Tree Lighting Ceremony

Telephone Book Recycling

Sale of Candles for Luminaries

Keep America Beautiful Ball

Annual Keep America Beautiful Spring Parade, Trash, and Treasure Street Sales

Fourth of July Festival

Top Truck Team fall picnic honoring Top Truck Team and the City's Sanitation Department

**Top Truck Team Sanitation Christmas Luncheon**

**Christmas tree recycling program - "Bring One For The Chipper"**

**President's Club luncheon - twice annually**

**Annual Keep America Beautiful Spring Festival Colossal Clean-up Caper**

**Tulip-To-Do Artist competition**

**Annual Springtime Floral Tour**

**Rosebush Dedication**

**Sale of Entertainer Books to raise funds for beautification**

**Four public community committee meetings a month and one commission meeting a month**

**Employing elderly workers year-round under the Senior Community Service Employment Grant for street maintenance and recycling**

**Top Truck Team Spring Breakfast honoring Top Truck Team & the City's Sanitation Dept.**



**TABLE XVII  
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS**

**MAGAZINES**

World Wastes  
American City & County  
Solid Waste & Power  
Waste Age  
Recycling Today  
Resource Recycling  
MSW Management

**NEWS LETTERS**

Municipal Solid Waste New - Published by the Solid Waste Association of North America

Solid Waste Management Policy Memo Series - Joint Publication of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES**

Atlanta Region Recycling Directory, November, 1990 - Published by the Atlanta Regional Commission

SWITCH - A Solid Waste Information and Clearinghouse Available through Telephone and Computer Modem, Sponsored by Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA)

Community Recycling: A Decision Makers Guide, 1992 - Published by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

Backyard Composting - Your Complete Guide To Recycling Yard Clippings

How To Implement A Plastic Recycling Program - Published by the Council for Solid Waste Solutions

Blueprint For Plastic Recycling - Published by the Council for Solid Waste Solutions

Recycling Solutions, 1990 - Published by Solid Waste and Power

Solid Waste Yellow Pages, 1991 - Published by the Georgia DCA

A Report To The Nation On Recycling In America's Cities, 1992 - Published by the Municipal Waste Management Association and the United States Conference of Mayors

Municipal and County Waste Collection, Disposal and Recycling Practices in the Atlanta Region, 1992 - Published by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC)

**TABLE XVIII**  
**GEORGIA CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL**  
**WASTE IN PLACE TRAINING**

**GRADES K-6**

**Earth - The Apple of Our Eye**

Discusses the importance of the earth and how it need to be protected

**Trash Trivia**

**Goals and Objectives**

**Overview of solid waste disposal alternatives**

Reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, landfilling

**What's in My Trash can?**

Activity addressing where waste is generated

**Garbage Pizza**

Participants piece together a pie chart of the solid waste stream

**180 Million Tons of Trash**

Discussion on integrated solid waste management (poster)

**Keep It Beautiful**

Discussion of composting

**When They're Gone, They're Gone**

Activity dealing with renewable and non-renewable resources

**Plastics By The Numbers**

Activity identifying the categories of plastic containers

**Activity Centers**

Metal Melts

Recycling Plastics

Make Paper

Litter Value

Paper Trees

**Questions and Answers**

**Wrap-up and Evaluation**

**SOURCE:** The Atlanta Region Solid Waste Management Plan, May, 1992

**TABLE XIX**

**GEORGIA CLEAN AND BEAUTIFUL  
WASTE: A HIDDEN RESOURCE TRAINING**

**GRADES 7-12**

**Earth-The Apple of Our Eye**

**Waste A A**

Acronyms and abbreviations - A password game of solid waste management

**Goals and Objectives; The Grassroots Solutions**

**Solid Waste Issues and Answers**

**Daily Waste Times**

Using newspaper articles to increase awareness of solid waste management issues

**Plastics By The Numbers**

**A Growing Concern**

Activity investigating the present consumption rate of natural resources and its two-fold impact upon the environment

**One-Way: No Way!**

Components of the waste stream including recyclable are mixed together like a salad to show that it is better to separate recyclable before mixed due to contaminants to the recyclable

**Signs of the Times**

Convey information and warnings about hazardous materials that are being transported

**180 Million Tons of Trash**

**Simulation**

Participants try to site a landfill

## TABLE XX

### MOBIUS CURRICULUM: UNDERSTANDING THE WASTE CYCLE

Introduction	. Letter to Teachers; . Letter to Parents; . Teacher Overview
Chapter One	Fitting Trash Into Tomorrow . Introducing students to MOBIUS; . Pre-Quiz: How much do you know about recycling; . Where does our trash go? . Recycling is not the end, it's only the beginning; . Activity - Make a simulated landfill; . Activity - Feeding your garden
Chapter Two	Fitting Trash Into Yesterday . "Here today, still her tomorrow; . Activity - Mural, Mural on the wall...
Chapter Three	Fitting Trash Into Today . Where did the garbage problem come from? . How can we reuse some of our resources; . Activity - Recycling quiz bowl
Chapter Four	Fitting Trash Into The World . "It weighs a ton!" . What it takes to make a ton; . A special look at plastic; . Activity - Recycling Times..Herald..News..Post; . Activity - Radio waves teach recycling ways
Chapter Five	Fitting Trash Into Your Pocketbook . Paying the true price of beverage; . Math and logic problems; . MOBIUS masters the metric system; . Activity - "When I grow up I want to be a teacher."
Chapter Six	Fitting Trash Into Everyday . Lesson (includes an activity)
Post-Quiz Glossary	How much have you learned about recycling?

### Notes and Metric Equivalences

## **PART VII**

### **IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This is the seventh, and final element that comprise the Solid Waste Management Plan. We will identify the methods that will be used to implement this Plan, along with the methods that will be used to finance the cost of handling and disposing of solid waste.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

Since July, 1990, the City has secured two recycling trucks along with approximately 10,000 recycling bins for the curbside recycling project. The first phase was implemented in September, 1990; the next phase is February, 1991; and another phase began in October, 1992. Every single family home within the City now has the opportunity to recycle. Currently this is a voluntary participation program, which will be reviewed during the Spring of 1993 and a determination made whether to make the program mandatory.

It is anticipated during FY 1993-94, recycling will be made available to residents of multi-family complexes. This also will be done in phases. Initially, the City will purchase a limited number of roll-off units, placing them in the complexes on a scheduled basis. (These units will be at the same location, on the same day, each week.) This portion of the project will involve the management of the complexes in the educational process. The management's cooperation will be essential due to tenant turnover. At the time the first units are purchased, the acquisition of a truck to handle and transport these units will be necessary. This vehicle will be obtained through a conversion of an existing truck or an outright purchase. Additional roll-off units will be obtained each fiscal year until each complex has at least one unit on site at all times. If it becomes necessary to purchase additional trucks to handle these units, it will be acquired.

The City will be working with the private collection companies and their customers, to gain their cooperation in reducing the waste that need to be disposed. This reduction will be a combination of recycling and reducing waste at the source. Each commercial customer of the City and those customers of the private collection companies will be encouraged to reduce their waste. Should the private collection companies not offer recycling the City will make their services available. We will also be instituting measures that will ensure the private collection companies cooperate with the City in our efforts to meet the 25% reduction. This will be done through requiring each to submit tonnage figures on an annual basis, and may be tied to their business license being issued.

All of the above mentioned measures will be accompanied by an extensive and continuing educational process. There will also be measures such as volume based collection rates instituted that will be an incentive to reduce waste at the source. Residents will be advised of the true cost of handling solid waste through the Full Cost Report which will be made available annually. These, incorporated with other measures and education, should gain the cooperation of public.

## **COST OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The City of East Point's FY 91-92 budget was \$42.9 million, which \$1.7 million being allocated for the Sanitation Department. The amount actually spent was \$2.1 million and includes personnel costs, commodities, contractual services and capital outlay. However, this amount does not include costs such as billing, collection of fees and services provided by other departments in support capacities. The indirect cost were \$1.9 million. (This was achieved using the "Allocation by Actual Cost of Solid Waste Management" method provided in the Full Cost Accounting Manual provided by the Department of Community Affairs, May, 1991).

The amount spent during FY 91-92 was \$350,000+ over the budgeted amount, but was less than the \$2.4 million+ spent during the previous fiscal year. Contributing to the cost overrun were: personnel costs, 37% increase in tipping fees (\$18/ton to \$26.41/ton) and charges encumbered from the previous budget.

The Sanitation Department is operated as an Enterprise Fund. On July 30, 1992, fees were increased from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month. This increase was due partly to the higher operating cost that were being absorbed by the City. By using the data compiled for the Solid Waste Management and Full Cost Report submitted to the DCA, the cost per ton was \$172 and cost per capita was \$115. The Full Cost Accounting Report developed by the DCA gives a true picture of cost associated with solid waste collection and disposal by combining direct and indirect cost and will be studied annually.

## **FINANCING THE COST OF SOLID WASTE SYSTEMS AND SERVICES**

It is almost certain that the cost of providing solid waste collection, and disposal will continue to increase. The Sanitation Department, being operated as an enterprise fund, must not continue to let costs exceed revenues. To avoid this, measures such as reviewing the total operation of the Sanitation Department must be done on an annual basis. Decisions such as the restructuring of collection practices, methods and services will have an effect on the cost of operation. Other factors include personnel, disposal and capital costs. Each one of these has its own unique impact on the cost of providing services. At this time, no plans exist to cut any sanitary services now provided. However, every effort will be made to provide efficient and economical solid waste collection.

As this plan is reviewed annually and altered as needed, the members of this Task Force will make recommendations on how financing this project can be achieved. They will include such recommendations as adjusting user fees annually, investigating the privatization of sanitary services, and securing capital through a lease/purchase agreement versus an outright purchase.

Should the City decide to undertake a major project such as an incinerator, waste-to-energy plant, or landfill, the cost would likely be financed through the issuing of municipal bonds. At this time no immediate plans exist for any project of this magnitude, although a waste-to-energy plant was investigated in the late 1980's with the City of College Park, Georgia. It is the consensus of the Recycling Task Force that no project of this size should be attempted along, but with the cooperation of other entities, both public and private. In this way one entity would bare the burden of construction, operation and maintenance costs.

Table XIV, (page 35) found in Waste Reduction element of this plan provides a time table of the institution of various measures that will take place and cause a reduction of waste and effect costs. Not included are other factors which may effect costs such as the replacement of existing capital. This capital will be replaced as the need arises.

**EXHIBIT B**

**MAPS**





# City of East Point

## Georgia

2777 EAST POINT STREET  
EAST POINT, GEORGIA 30344  
765-1000

September 21, 1993

Mr. Ben Hendry  
Georgia Department of Community Affairs  
1200 Equitable Building  
100 Peachtree Street  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Addendums to the Solid Waste Management Plan  
for the City of East Point, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hendry:

As per our conversation of September 14, 1993, I offer the clarifications as requested. Addendum #1 addresses the collection costs. Addendum #2 addresses the costs of education and the re-direction of Clean Community System funds.

Should you have questions or need further clarifications, please do not hesitate to contact my by phone at (404) 765-1049 or FAX (404) 765-1184.

Sincerely,

James E. Askin  
Director, Sanitation

cc: File

JEA:kn

## **ADDENDUM #1**

Addendum to the Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of East Point, Georgia, September, 1993.

### **COLLECTION COSTS**

On Table X (page 17), the costs associated with providing solid waste services was projected for a ten year period. It has been determined that the costs associated with collection of solid waste should be identified and projected in a separate table.

In the accompanying table, identified as Exhibit C, all costs associated with the collection of garbage, yard trash and recyclable are identified and separated into four distinct categories. These categories, Personnel, Commodities, Contractual and Capital, each has its own factors that helps determine the cost of collection. A brief description of each category and what it includes is as follows:

**Personnel:** Salaries (regular and overtime); benefits (retirement and life/health insurance); Workman's Compensation; Temporary Employees/Contract Labor.

**Commodities:** Gasoline and other necessities used in collection such as small tools, safety equipment, tote barrels, etc.

**Contractual:** Uniforms; repair and maintenance of vehicles; other garage expenses; diesel fuel.

**Capital Outlay:** Machinery & Equipment; licensed and non-licensed vehicles.

It should be noted that these costs and the heading under which they are listed was taken from the Expenditure Report provided to the Sanitation Department on a monthly basis. It should also be noted that the cost of collection for Year 1 and Year 2 (FY 91/92 and FY 92/93 respectively) are actual costs; for Years 3 - 10, costs have been estimated.

# EXHIBIT C

## COST ASSOCIATED WITH COLLECTION

YEAR (FY)	PERSONNEL	COMMODITIES	CONTRACTUAL	CAPITAL	TOTAL
91/92	1,122,790.	92,692.	149,299.	0	1,364,781.
92/93	1,130,035.	92,052.	128,331.	1,865.	1,352,283.
93/94	1,163,936.	79,349.	150,500.	135,000.	1,528,785.
94/95	1,198,854.	79,500.	150,500.	110,000.	1,538,854.
95/96	1,234,820.	79,500.	150,500.	20,000.	1,484,820.
96/97	1,271,865.	79,500.	150,500.	155,000.	1,656,865.
97/98	1,310,021.	79,500.	150,500.	110,000.	1,650,021.
98/99	1,349,322.	79,500.	150,500.	90,000.	1,669,322.
99/2000	1,389,802.	79,500.	150,500.	15,000.	1,634,802.
2000/2001 :	1,431,496	79,500.	150,500.	120,000.	1,781,496.

## **ADDENDUM #2**

### **EDUCATION**

On page 41, it was mentioned that the City funds the Clean Community System to the tune of \$75,000. annually, and a portion of these funds were used for education of the public. It has been discussed by Mayor and Council to ask the CCS to become a self supporting entity. This is not being considered in order to delete this organization, but in fact, it is an attempt to get the CCS's membership enlarged, thus involving more people. By gaining a large membership, it will be possible to have a greater impact on educating the public and the business sector. The funds previous allocated to the CCS will be redirected toward extensive public education. These funds will be used to purchase educational tools such as videos, pamphlets, books and other items. The City would continue to support the CCS in joint ventures. By placing these funds into education, it will greatly enhance the probability of achieving higher public awareness and a notable reduction in the amount of solid waste placed out for disposal.

# Georgia Department of Community Affairs

## Invoice

Bill To: Camp Dresser & McKee Inc.  
**Attn: Gil Haines**  
3715 Northside Parkway, NW  
Building 300, Suite 400  
Atlanta, Georgia 30327  
Tel: (404) 720-1400

Date: **June 18, 2009**

### Description

One copy (60 single sided) of the 1993 – 2003 City of East Point solid waste management plan.

One copy (29 single sided) of the 2001 – 2005 City of East Point solid waste management short term work plan.

(Electronic copying shall be charged at a rate of \$ .25 per page (normal 8.5x11)/oversize maps \$5.00 - \$20.00 per sheet, depending on size. Staff time taken to make the copies will also be charged. The first 15 minutes of staff time will be free of charge. Staff time taken beyond 15 minutes will be charged at \$17.30 an hour.)

**Total Due: \$ 22.25**

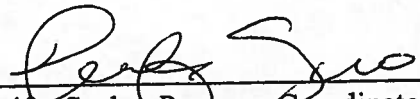
Make checks payable to Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Please remit payment, with copy of the invoice, to:

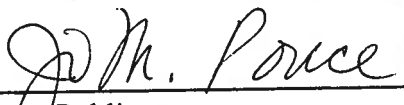
Patti Insinna  
Georgia Department of Community Affairs  
Office of Environmental Management  
60 Executive Park South, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

## Certification

I hereby certify that I am an officer of the public entity shown below and that I hold the title indicated. The 60 pages attached hereto are true, correct, and accurate copies of the original and current adopted Solid Waste Management Plan for The City of East Point and the cities therein as documented and maintained in my office.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jennifer Szabo, Program Coordinator  
Office of Environmental Management  
Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Sworn to and subscribed  
Before me this 17th day  
of June, 2009.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

JO M. PONCE  
Notary Public, Cobb County, Georgia  
My Commission Expires Feb. 17, 2012



# GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Laura Meadows  
COMMISSIONER

Roy E. Barnes  
GOVERNOR

July 25, 2002

Honorable Patsy Jo Hilliard  
Mayor, City of East Point  
2727 East Point Street  
East Point, Georgia 30344-3240

Dear Mayor Hilliard:

We have received notification that the City of East Point adopted an update to the short term work program of its solid waste management plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that the City of East Point has regained eligibility for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

As you have experienced, in addition to proper and thorough long-range planning, effective solid waste management requires the ability to adapt when circumstances indicate that such action is necessary. Through continued review, and revision when necessary, solid waste planning provides your local government with more control over its destiny and assists you in dealing more effectively with both short-term and long-term management decisions. East Point's success in managing this pressing issue will be evident through your ongoing efforts to implement your adopted work program.

It is important to note that your city's eligibility status for solid waste permits, grants, and loans means that your plan and short term work program meet the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Please be aware that East Point must adopt a transitional Short Term Work Program update by December 31, 2003.

We commend you for your hard work and dedication. If you have any questions regarding your solid waste management plan, please call Mary Harrington in our Office of Environmental Management at (404) 679-3144.

Sincerely,

*Laura J. Meadows*  
Laura J. Meadows (RB)  
Commissioner

LJM/meh

cc: Charles Krautler, Atlanta Regional Commission  
Susan G. Fornash, East Point Department of Public Works



# GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Laura Meadows  
COMMISSIONER

Roy E. Barnes  
GOVERNOR

February 18, 2002

Honorable Patsy Jo Hilliard  
Mayor, City of East Point  
2727 East Point Street  
East Point, Georgia 30344-3240

Dear Mayor Hilliard:

Upon reviewing our local government solid waste management files, it has come to our attention that the City of East Point has submitted a short term work program (STWP) update to their solid waste management plan that complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. In order for the City of East Point to remain eligible for solid waste permits, grants and loans, the City of East Point must adopt the approved update and forward a copy of the adoption resolution to our office by April 15, 2002.

As soon as we receive notification that the City of East Point has adopted the plan update, we will send you notification of your continued eligibility to receive solid waste permits, grants and loans.

Sincerely,

Rick Brooks, Director  
Planning and Environmental Management Division

RB/meh  
cc: Charles Krautler, Executive Director  
Atlanta Regional Commission



File  
Fulton

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Mayor Patsy Jo Hilliard  
City of East Point

**FROM:** Rick Brooks, Director Planning and Environmental Management Division

**CC:** Atlanta Regional Commission

**DATE:** May 3, 2002

**SUBJECT:** Adjustment of 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Updates

A decade ago, solid waste management planning was a top priority for local officials across the state. Georgia had less than five years of disposal capacity and many parts of the state were struggling to provide adequate solid waste collection services. In 1990, the Solid Waste Management Act was adopted, requiring all local governments to prepare a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan that demonstrated:

- a minimum of 10 years of solid waste disposal capacity,
- identified an environmentally sound solid waste collection system, and
- set forth a strategy that would help the state achieve its goal of a 25% per capita reduction in the disposal of municipal solid waste.

While the urgency to prepare and implement solid waste management plans has diminished, the need to have an up-to-date Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is as strong as ever. Georgia's population continues to grow, and while over 550 local governments have implemented recycling programs, the state has fallen short of meeting its 25% waste disposal reduction goal. Many of the solid waste management services provided by the public sector have been privatized over the past decade, changing the level and type of solid waste management services available throughout the state. And while the amount of disposal capacity in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, this capacity is found in fewer, larger regional facilities.

With all of these changes and the changes to come over the next decade, it is critical that we continue to monitor and plan for the proper management of the solid waste generated within our state. In order to help eliminate duplicative planning efforts and to better coordinate local government planning responsibilities, DCA has consolidated local Solid Waste Management and Comprehensive planning due dates. Thus, the SWMP due date for City of East Point has been changed to coincide with the established deadline for your Comprehensive Plan.

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May 3, 2002

The 12/31/03 due date for completion of the Solid Waste Management Plan update by City of East Point has been changed to 10/31/05.

**To remain in compliance with State law and remain eligible for solid waste loans, grants, and permits, City of East Point must prepare an updated Solid Waste Management Plan, have it approved by DCA, and be locally adopted by 10/31/05.**

Please remember that this schedule also includes the time necessary for the Atlanta Regional Commission RDC and DCA to review and approve the Solid Waste Management Plan. Assistance and guidance documents on preparing the Solid Waste Management Plan will be available in November from your RDC Office or by contacting Mary Harrington of my staff at (404) 679-3144 or [mharring@dca.state.ga.us](mailto:mharring@dca.state.ga.us).

We hope this one time change in your solid waste management plan update schedule does not create any undue inconveniences and that it presents an opportunity to enhance the coordination of your local planning efforts. We believe that the local governments that are affected by these changes will benefit from this decision.

RB/meh